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part of the Bondo plateau overlooking the small bay which then was a favorite Moro landing place. Bonbonon was to serve as a warning post for the people of Mangudkod in case of Moro attack. A group of twenty-three persons was selected and put under the leadership of former Capitan Uanti.⁴¹

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Life in Bonbonon was peaceful for several years. There were no Moro raids, although the people often could see their praos (boats) sailing off their coast. Then the raids began. During one raid the Moros sneaked into the sleeping barrio and captured Yngo, Bigas, Dalis, Ondoy, Oka and Takbo. The following morning Uanti and the people learned of the raid "but the Moros were already far out to sea, shouting because of their happiness."

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Uanti was credited with many miraculous powers. When the people began to build a church at Bonbonon, Uanti carried posts which would have taken fifty normal men to lift. Later another Moro raid was made on Bonbonon.

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When the Moros came near Uanti, he became very big and tall. His body was about 12 feet wide and 36 feet tall. Then he suddenly became afire which shone brightly. When the Moros saw all these things, they ran back to their praos.

Uanti died at ninety-two years just when the Bonbonon church was completed.

⁴¹The group was composed of Uanti, Eri, Solicy, Tacio (nicknamed Alimpos, "Whirlwind"), Salangsang, Silino, Olpos, Dalis and Ondoy and their wives. The bachelors were Bigas, Oka, Takbo and Yngo. This incident was verified by a few old inhabitants of present-day Bonbonon.

During the office of Capitan Juan Jarnaes, nicknamed Bakwog ("Crooked"), 1837-38, three men, Adin, Ontod, and Indo, became famous in the region for protecting Siaton poblacion from Moro raids. The folklore reported by Gadiane said each man had unique supernatural abilities but each had a chicken-like spur growing from the heel of one foot. When this spur became bloody it was an omen of a pending Moro raid. Indo was so eager to fight the Moros that he used his willing wife as a decoy.

One time Indo let his wife go to the beach to gather shells while he hid in the nearby bushes. Soon a Moro boat passed by and the Moros saw Indo's wife gathering sea shells. The Moros landed and grabbed the woman, dragging her toward their boats. Indo rushed from his hiding place, carrying his bolo and shield. Running toward the Moros, and using his shield as a spade, he threw sand into the Moros' eyes, temporarily blinding them. Then he struck them with his bolo, right and left, killing many of them. He left only two to escape. When Indo and his wife left the beach, the two Moros returned, gathered their dead companions, and took them away in their boats.

During Capitan Dalokdok Kinkito's office (1839-40) a rain of ashes descended on Siaton. No reference could be found to the eruption of Camlaon volcano during these years, although eruptions occurred in 1733, 1736, 1883, and 1902.⁴⁹ However, the ashes could have come from volcanoes erupting in Mindanao or Camiguin Island.

⁴⁹Marco, op. cit., pp. 46-8.

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